

## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS: In Advance. Single copies, 10 cents; by mail, 12 cents. The Herald is published every day, except on Sundays and public holidays. It is sold by all news-vendors in New York and elsewhere. The price of the Herald is 10 cents per copy, 12 cents by mail. The Herald is published every day, except on Sundays and public holidays. It is sold by all news-vendors in New York and elsewhere. The price of the Herald is 10 cents per copy, 12 cents by mail.

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VOLUME XXVI. No. 19. AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN OPERA.—MAGNET.

MILRO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—LA BAYADERE.—THE ANTONIO.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street.—ROMEO AND JULIET.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—LORD ARTHUR.

LATTA KEENE'S THEATRE, No. 64 Broadway.—BETSY BASS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE OWLET.—MORRIS GOSK.—SINGULAR'S DAUGHTER.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—DAY AND EVENING.—GIBBELL'S.—LEAD, AND OTHER CIRCUSES.

BRANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall.—472 Broadway.—BURLINGAME, SONGS, DANCES, &c.—DILLER LADY.

MELODION CONCERT HALL, No. 53 Broadway.—SONG, DANCE, BURLESQUE, &c.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNSWORTH'S MINSTRELS.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.

New York, Thursday, March 21, 1861.

HAULS FOR THE PACIFIC.

New York Herald—California Edition.

The mail steamship North Star, Captain Jones, will leave this port to-day, at noon, for Aspinwall.

The mail for California and other parts of the Pacific will close at ten o'clock this morning.

The New York Herald—California edition—containing the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, with a large quantity of local and miscellaneous matter, will be published at half-past eight o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six cents. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

The News.

Our despatches from Washington this morning reiterate the assurance that both the Lincoln administration and the government at Montgomery are disposed to preserve the peace. It is stated that the Commissioners from the Confederate States have the positive assurance from the administration that no movement of troops, or reinforcement of forts in the seceded States will be permitted for the present. On the other hand, the Montgomery government will do nothing to disturb the existing condition of affairs.

The two indictments against Mr. Floyd, late Secretary of War, for conspiring to defraud the government, and for malfeasance in office, were yesterday dismissed by the Court at Washington as untenable.

In the United States Senate yesterday, Mr. Hale offered a resolution, which lies over, that the Senate adjourn without day at one o'clock on Saturday next. The consideration of Mr. Douglas's resolution in relation to the Southern forts, &c., was then resumed, and Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, made a speech on the troubles of the nation. He considered a reconstruction of the Union impossible, and there remained but one of two courses to pursue, namely, war, with a view to subjugation, or the recognition of the independence of the Southern republic. He indicated a proposition which he should offer, investing the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, with power to accept the declaration of the seceded States, that they are an alien people, and authorizing him to conclude with them a treaty acknowledging their independence as a separate nation. At the conclusion of Mr. Bayard's remarks the Senate held an executive session, and confirmed a number of appointments.

We publish below the names and salaries of the various Ministers and Consuls thus far appointed by the Lincoln administration:

MINISTERS.

England.—Charles F. Adams..... \$17,500

Sec. of Leg., T. Higginson Lawrence..... 2,500

Spain.—John Adams..... 1,500

France.—John Adams..... 1,500

Prussia.—John Adams..... 1,500

Sweden.—John Adams..... 1,500

Denmark.—John Adams..... 1,500

Belgium.—John Adams..... 1,500

Holland.—John Adams..... 1,500

Portugal.—John Adams..... 1,500

Spain.—John Adams..... 1,500

France.—John Adams..... 1,500

Prussia.—John Adams..... 1,500

Sweden.—John Adams..... 1,500

Denmark.—John Adams..... 1,500

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Portugal.—John Adams..... 1,500

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Prussia.—John Adams..... 1,500

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Holland.—John Adams..... 1,500

Portugal.—John Adams..... 1,500

Spain.—John Adams..... 1,500

France.—John Adams..... 1,500

At the meeting of the Emigration Commissioners yesterday the Standing Committees of last year were re-elected. The number of emigrants returned as arrivals for the past week was 1,336, which makes the number since January 1, 6,121. The amount of the commutation fund in bank at present to the credit of the Board is \$3,596.01.

Captain Caffrey and two policemen of the Fifth ward were arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by Judge Alker, of the Marine Court, charging them with the false imprisonment of Hugh Clark, a liquor dealer. They were brought before Judge McCarthy and held to bail in the sum of \$500 each. These cases are becoming very numerous, and frequently occupy the attention of the courts.

The report of the City Superintendent of Public Schools was presented in the Board of Education last evening. In our report of the meeting may be found some statistical extracts from this document of an interesting nature. The business transacted by the Board was of little moment.

The demand for beef cattle was fair yesterday, but the receipts being heavy, prices were about half a cent per pound lower on the average, though the range was about the same. Milch cows were plenty, but steady. Veal calves were unchanged. Sheep and lambs were slow of sale yesterday, at a reduction of 25 cents per head, but sold all through the week at previous rates. Swine were without essential change. The total receipts were 4,555 beef cattle, 153 cows, 530 veals, 6,703 sheep and lambs and 4,559 swine.

The cotton market yesterday was active and firm, with sales of about 5,700 bales, including some lots in transit. Prices closed on the basis of about 12½c. a 12½c. for middling uplands. Flour was firm, while sales were made to fair extent, including some purchases for export. Wheat was firm and active, with a good demand for export, while the market closed at fair prices. Corn was better and in active request, at prices given in another column. Pork was dull and heavy. Sales of meat were made at 21½c. and of prime at 21½c. a 21½c. Sugar was in fair demand, while the sales embraced about 900 bales, at prices given in another column. Coffee was in fair demand, with sales of 3,250 bags Rio at 12c. a 12c., and 150 Mocha at 13½c. a 14c. Freight was taken to a fair extent, without change of moment in rates.

Gradual Development of the Policy of Mr. Lincoln's Administration—Impending Anarchy.

A fit parallel to the imbecile conduct of the administration, in the crisis which threatens to engulf the prosperity of the Union, is to be found in the riotous intemperance of sailors, who abandon the care of a vessel menaced with destruction, in order to gorge themselves with liquor, and drown conscience and fear in brutal self-indulgence. Out of the contradictory intelligence that is received, from day to day, from the national capital, it is not difficult to perceive that the Lincoln government is almost exclusively occupied with the apportionment of spoils, and that it has adopted no settled practical policy, respecting the great questions that agitate the popular mind. It has shown every disposition to pursue a fanatical, antagonistic course towards the South, and would have, are now, drifted the two sections into a bloody civil war, but for sheer want of courage, and inability to carry out the aggressive instincts that inspire it. In directing the evacuation of Fort Sumter, not even a pretence has been made of desiring to conciliate the seceding States; nor were the wishes of the border slaveholding States taken into consideration. The solitary excuse given for the recall of Major Anderson and his troops, is that government is physically unable to give him any assistance. Previously to the inauguration, it had been hoped that Mr. Seward, and his friends, were inclined to a "magnanimous" line of action; but the indications have since been, that, through lukewarmness, greed of place, and an overweening desire to retain popularity with the ultraists of New England and the Northwest, they, also, have concluded to take no efficient step towards peacefully solving the difficulties that embarrass the country. The proclivities of the administration, therefore, are for disunion and such inter-State hostilities as shall accomplish the Wendell Phillips programme:—Disunion is honor; disunion is gain." The crafty indecision which characterizes its course—now flattering, now blustering—is simply the result of the double government entertains, of its ability to carry out its iniquitous designs.

The election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, was the result of thirty years of perpetual agitation, upon the slavery question, with the direct and avowed object of ruining the country. The constitution was declared, from the outset, to be "a league with hell, and a covenant with death; slavery to be a crime," "a curse," and "the sum of all villainies," and the calamities and disasters which should flow from the destruction of the Union, subjects of triumph and rejoicing. "There are scenes of tremendous horror I could smile at," exclaimed the great champion of abolitionism; and he has lived to exult over the success of the schemes, projected by himself and his colleagues. The active system of propaganda which they inaugurated, has already culminated in the elevation of their candidate to the Chief Magistracy of the country; it has driven seven members of the confederacy from the republic; eight more, it is believed, will follow within a few months; and the guilt lies at their door of the most terrible blow that has ever been aimed at our political, commercial, financial, manufacturing, and agricultural prosperity. If civil war comes, the republican party, of which they constitute the vital element, will have brought it upon us, and it is frightful to perceive that the greater number of those who surround the President, and by whose counsels he is guided, are disappointed, and apologize for the delay of an internecine conflict and its attendant horrors, which they believe would stereotype anti-slavery fanaticism in the North.

Meanwhile, the people of the North behold with terror the gradual descent of this lately happy land, towards either a military despotism, or a worse than Mexican anarchy. Intelligent citizens compare the President that is, with the Washington of three-quarters of a century ago; the founder of our liberties who was our first Chief Magistrate, with the destroyer of the integrity of our nationality, who bids fair to be the last. They groan beneath the contrast, and only seek for an opportunity to protest against it. The leaders of the victorious party, know, however, that their tenure of power is owing to merely fortuitous causes, and that five-sixths of the voters of the Union are opposed to them. They have, therefore, interposed their authority as a screen, and have gagged down the popular voice in the North, so that a period of several months must elapse, before it can be effectively heard. The factious opposition of the republican majority in Congress, caused the defeat of the Crittenden amendments, which the people would have gladly accepted. The bill of Mr. Bigler, which simply asked that an opportunity might be given of informally testing the strength of par-

ties, was thrown overboard, because it would have sealed the condemnation of the fanatics in power. The propositions of the Peace Conference, insufficient as they, in many respects, were, might have been regarded by the South as an olive branch, and public feeling clamored for their adoption, on this account. These, also, were treated with scorn by the House of Representatives, and were crushed by Mr. Seward in the Senate. After the 4th of March, the duplicity of the inaugural, and the victory of the incendiary section of republicans, in the formation of a Cabinet, convinced every thinking citizen, that no good could be expected from an inherently rotten source, and that the worst fears they had entertained, were sure of being sooner or later realized.

Under circumstances so deplorable, no immediate method exists, of expressing general condemnation of the policy which is gradually developing, at Washington, from bad to worse, except through conventions and public meetings; and it is especially necessary that the conservative masses, everywhere, should begin to act openly, instead of confining themselves, as they have hitherto done, to private utterances of opinion. Means should be taken, of sending forth such a flat of public opinion, as cannot be mistaken, and which will render misunderstanding impossible. The South should be made to know, that it possesses the sympathies of the central States; and the administration should become aware, that it will be held to a bitter responsibility for its shameful mismanagement of the public interests.

The Metropolitan Editors in Lock Under Old Abe.—There is one thing in which Lincoln and his administration appear to have improved on the democratic régime of the last eight years. However the imbecile rail-splitter and his Cabinet may be in other respects, it cannot be denied that they know how to appreciate the press.

In the reign of poor Pierce every twopenny rural editor of whom nobody ever heard, and who barely knew his right hand from his left, was sent upon a mission abroad or fattened upon a good office at home. Every third and fourth cousin of his was well provided for. Under the administration of Mr. Buchanan it was not very different. But under the new republican rule, and with the advice of Mr. Seward, the enlightened and educated metropolitan press are selected for reward, and every republican newspaper office in the city will send forth two or three men to serve Uncle Sam, either on a foreign mission or in a fat domestic office. Some will go to France, some to Italy, some to Germany, some to England, some to Turkey, and some even as far as Alexandria in Egypt. Mr. Seward estimates the press at its right value. He knows that the metropolitan journals create, control and modify the public opinion of the country; that New York is the centre of light whence facts and opinions radiate to the rest of the Union, and that the poor devils of country editors, equally without brains or education, are dependent upon the metropolitan press for their very existence.

In taking care of the New York journalists, and throwing overboard the hungry, impudent and ill-mannered swarms of country editors who are now buzzing around the White House, the Departments and the Capitol, literally darkening the air with their numbers and deafening everybody with their noise, Lincoln and Seward are showing more discrimination and sound judgment than they are doing in reference to the mere objects of government.

The New England Elections—Probable Reaction in Public Opinion.—In the late election in New Hampshire the republican majority was reduced from the vote of last November to the amount of five thousand three hundred, and in the recent elections in Pennsylvania we had a similar result, as well as in some of the town elections of this State. In the early portion of next month the elections come off in Rhode Island and Connecticut, and we should not be surprised, judging from the results in the other States alluded to, if a more complete reaction took place in those contests, even to the extent of sweeping out the republicans altogether.

The people there are beginning to wake up to the true state of the case. They are getting to understand the policy—such as it is—of the administration; a policy half cowardice and half coercion; the policy, in fact, of a coward and a bully; for they are synonymous terms. It is beginning to be understood that the republican party attained power by false pretences—by assuming to be pure and incorruptible—while they are now doing nothing but handing out the spoils and paying their stump orators with offices, at a crisis when the country is awaiting some settlement of its pressing difficulties at their hands. The administration is doing nothing and promising nothing, to extricate us from the present complications. Yet the question could have been settled by the last Congress if it had submitted the Crittenden resolutions to the several States; and it could be settled even now, in six weeks time, by submitting the Montgomery constitution to the people.

The present administration is destined to be the most corrupt and disastrous one with which the country was ever afflicted, and its course up to the present time must have convinced every one that the most fatal consequences to the whole country are certain to result from it. Thus we should not be at all surprised if the expression of the popular will at the approaching elections in Connecticut and Rhode Island—States that are more interested in the Southern trade than any others in New England—should be dead against the administration party.

The Policy of the Administration in regard to the Southern Forts.—It is now definitely settled that Fort Sumter is to be evacuated before Saturday night. The administration is so full of fears of the damaging effect of this movement upon its own party, that it has determined to retrieve itself at Fort Pickens, which is to be "held, occupied and possessed," as Lincoln phrases it. In the Albany Journal of Tuesday evening, Thurlow Weed says:—"The signs of conflict are passing away from Fort Sumter and gathering about Fort Pickens. The former cannot be reinforced. The latter may be. It would be folly to hold the one, and sheer cowardice to abandon the other." It is for Fort Pickens, then, and a blockade of the Southern ports, that troops are being collected from all quarters, and ships of war summoned from distant stations, and thither public attention must be now directed. A ten days' armistice, and what then? The administration says civil war, and we might as well lock the fact squarely in the face.

The Chevalier Webb Don't Like Turkey.—What Can We Do for Him?

The Chevalier Webb don't like Turkey. He does not want it, and will not have it. The following positive declaration we had officially set forth in the Courier:—

MINISTERS TO CONSTANTINOPLE.—We chronicled yesterday, in our despatches from Washington, the nomination of General Webb, the senior editor of this paper, as Minister to Constantinople. General Webb is now laboring under an attack of sickness which confines him to his residence, near Fannytown, but we are informed that on seeing the announcement of his nomination in the morning papers of yesterday, he immediately telegraphed to Washington that in no event would he accept of such an appointment, if tendered to him.

This is decisive; but we must remember it is the edict of a sick man. We are sorry that it is; but a man in the Chevalier's condition is apt to become somewhat disgusted with the fripperies and follies of this wicked world, especially if he has had a surfeit of them. Calmly counting up the cost, the Chevalier has doubtless arrived at the sound conclusion that Turkey will not pay. Webb is no chicken to be satisfied with Turkey. The "sick man" of Turkey is not the man for him, at the petty figure of seven thousand five hundred a year, and a very small margin for "backshish," or perquisites. Very true, Webb may be playing the coquette, like Cassius M. Clay with Spain, and Tom Corwin with Mexico, and when he gets better he may change his mind, and agree to a four years' exile among the horrors of Constantinople; but we doubt it.

We apprehend that upon the important item of the "financial and material aid" required to meet the Chevalier Webb's magnificent ideas of a foreign minister, sick or well, he will resolutely turn up his nose at that paltry sum of seven thousand five hundred a year. We know from his past history that Webb is a resolute man, and that when he puts his foot down, like "Honest Abe Lincoln," he "puts it down firmly." So it was in that negotiation with the United States Bank in the good old days of Nick Biddle. Webb put his foot down for \$52,675 37½, and Biddle had to come to it. So it was in the matter of the general bankrupt law of 1841. The Chevalier put his foot down so firmly in favor of that law, in order to get the benefit thereof, for something considerably over fifty-two thousand, that he got into a duel on the subject with a member of Congress known as Tom Marshall, and thereby got into the penitentiary, from which he was released by Governor Seward's pardon. We all know, too, that on a previous occasion the military intrepidity of the Chevalier Webb, and his terrible mahogany stocked pistols, at Washington, drove Gen. Duff Green into a rage, and almost upset the administration of General Jackson.

When a man of this decisive stamp says "No," he means no—making all allowances for a sick stomach. Upon a financial basis of fifty-two thousand a year, Turkey would do. But cannot this thing be arranged? Mr. Webster once went on a private commercial mission to England on an outfit of sixty thousand from the merchants of Boston, and spent it like a prince. Webb can also spend money like a prince, and hence, like Webster, with fifty or sixty thousand, he has always been hard up. Our funds, if we are not mistaken, have been occasionally used for his relief, without our knowledge of it. He has been very ungrateful, but we have been, and still are, disposed to be very generous. We ask, therefore, cannot Constantinople be made acceptable to our military chieftain? To induce the Chevalier Forney to take the Liverpool Consulate, and so get him out of the way, Mr. Buchanan, or his friends, offered to raise him a pony purse of thirty thousand; but Forney, having had a taste of the White House kitchen, peremptorily declined. Now Webb, we know, has had a smell, but he has never had a regular good feed of the fat things of the kitchen; so that this temptation does not hold him back.

Provide him, say an outfit of fifty-two thousand, and we think he will consent, for a year or so, to try an official residence near the celebrated harem of the Sublime Porte. Webb has an eye for the beautiful, and a sweet tooth for confectiories; but he is like little Ullman with the Opera: he must stop if he don't get "der monish." Now a man from this side the Atlantic, who is a lion abroad, may occasionally, to raise the wind, consent to play the jackall. Thus Mr. Bryant, the poet of the Post, having a European reputation, in making a lion of a rich but comparatively obscure travelling companion, in a late tour of the Continent, made the lion only too happy with the privilege of footing the bills; for there were bills to pay—because poets, even in Italy, are death on mutton chops. In the same way, we think, Mr. Fillmore, ex-President of the United States, travelled extensively, free of charge, in lionizing the Washington banker, Corcoran, as his travelling companion. Cannot the Chevalier Webb do something of this sort? He has had a surfeit of military and diplomatic honors, at home and abroad. He has breakfasted with General Cass, has dined with Lord Clarendon, has supped with the Prince de Joinville, has been officially recalled from Vienna, and has shaken hands with the Prince of Wales. He has fought his own duels, has had another man to do his killing for him, he has been pardoned out of prison, and has joined the church. Such a man can speak the "open sesame" for himself and travelling companion at all the Courts of Europe, especially on the strength of his mission to the Sultan.

He wants to go like a prince, and the money is the difficulty. What is to be done? Let him apply to his old friend and collaborer in the vineyard of democracy (before Nick Biddle weaned off of cotemporary), and let him ask James Gordon Bennett, who has the shew of war, if he will not agree to accompany the Chevalier on this Turkish mission, and as the lion thereof, with the privilege of footing all the bills inside of fifty two thousand a year, and who knows what may happen? In default of some such expedient, we know of no other mode of meeting the princely notions of our magnificent Chevalier than in a fair division between him and the Reverend Thurlow Weed of the marrow bones, the spare joints and grease, and odds and ends, and old boots, bottles and such of the White House kitchen, which may be made to reach even twice fifty-two thousand a year in these piping times of spoils and plunder. Turkey or no Turkey, something must be done for the Chevalier Webb. An imperial vermillion edict. Let all men cause it to be respected.

The Broadway Railroad Swindle.—According to all accounts from Albany, the authors of that most outrageous swindle, the Broadway Railroad, have "fixed" the Assembly, and hope to manage the Senate. The next thing to be accomplished is the purchase of the New York Common Council, and then there is,

as the corporators imagine, no obstacle in their way. The bill provides that the grant for the road shall be conveyed to the persons named in the preamble, and that they shall hold it exclusively, making such arrangements with the municipal authorities as shall seem proper to both parties. We have no hesitation in declaring, in the first place, that Broadway ought to be preserved as it is; and, second, that if a railway is needed in that thoroughfare, the franchise should be offered at public auction. Broadway belongs to the people of New York—men, women and children. When we have anything to show—a crack militia regiment, a foreign lion, like Kosuth or the Prince of Wales; a stylish equipage, a new coat or bonnet, a big safe, or any other thing out of the common way—we display it in Broadway. It is the main artery of the great city, the canal through which the very life blood of New York ebbs and flows, like the tides of the ocean. And we can tell the Legislature that however they may decide the matter, they must remember the people of New York—have made up their minds that Broadway shall not be spoiled by a railway. We have had, in the Metropolitan Police act and other objectionable laws, quite enough of Albany legislation for this city. Notwithstanding the course of the black republican journals hereabouts, we can assure the Legislature that there is a very deep, indeed we may say unanimous, feeling on the part of the public against this scheme. Laying the rails for the new road will be, we opine, rather a difficult operation.

THE MEXICAN POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.—MR. CORWIN'S MISSION.—By our telegraphic advices from Washington it will be seen that the administration have determined upon a policy with regard to Mexico which they suppose will head off any attempts on the part of either the Southern confederation or the Texan Rangers to encroach upon Mexican territory, so as to add to the "area of slavery." It is stated that instructions have been prepared for Mr. Corwin, who, it is believed, will accept the mission which has been tendered him, looking to the negotiation of a treaty with Mexico, by which the United States shall guarantee the independence of that country and the stability of its existing rulers. The governments of England and France, it is further alleged, are to be asked to join in this guarantee; and it is argued that, in view of the large interests the British bondholders have in maintaining the present status of Mexico, and the repugnance which exists in Europe to the extension in any way of slavery or slave territory, there will be no difficulty in inducing them to become active parties to the agreement. With the existence of such a treaty it would become the duty of England and France to lend Mexico all the necessary assistance to repel an invasion on the part of the Southern States, and thus the Texan Rangers or the army of the confederation would find themselves face to face against these European allies.

We thus see that the present weak administration is rapidly hastening to the adoption of the same policy which has preceded the destruction of all republics, and which has made those caricatures of governments—the Central American States—the football of every adventurer who came along, and objects of contempt to the civilized world. In order to try and checkmate the designs which they attribute to the Southern confederacy, they do not hesitate to enter into "entangling alliances" with the most powerful military governments of Europe, and to give those governments not only an excuse but an invitation to occupy territory upon this continent with their armies. If the American people can quietly submit to such a departure from the teachings of the founders of this republic, from the advice of Washington, and in defiance of the warnings of history as to the natural result of such a policy, they deserve the fate that awaits them. Undeserving of liberty, they will dwindle into the mere serfs of a military despotism, or revert back again to the paternal care of Great Britain, as people who had not the capacity to enjoy the liberty their forefathers had achieved, nor the courage to defend the inheritance they had left.

Mr. Corwin is a fit instrument to carry out this policy of the administration. Distinguished in 1847 as the only man who could be found in the Senate of the United States to lend aid and assistance to the enemies of his government, who did not hesitate in his place to pray that American soldiers might meet with "bloody hands and hospitable graves," and that the flag of his country should be humiliated by Mexico, he will worthily close his career by paving the way for the occupation of the central portion of this continent by European soldiers, and reducing his country to the level of South American republics, which exist simply because of their insignificance, and are only tolerated from their obscurity.

A NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN.—It is said in many quarters that the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Chase, will soon want another loan, the money raised by the late one being very nearly exhausted; and it is intimated that this new loan is to be contracted for privately and secretly. There are, no doubt, many men in Wall street who would be very glad to loan money to the government in this secret plan, because, as the bids could not be scanned by the scrutinizing eyes of the public, they could make as much as they pleased out of the operation. But if a loan should be raised secretly by the government, it will not only be a thing without precedent, but it must be regarded as a corrupt job, and a gross swindle upon the people.

EFFECT OF THE SUCCESS OF THE REPUBLICANS ON FASHIONS.—The opening of the spring fashions, which takes place to-day, will present a great falling off on that of previous years. The modistes and milliners are among the greatest sufferers from the general business depression which has resulted from the success of the republican party last November. Retrenchment and economy have been inaugurated in every household, and a general reduction in domestic expenses of all kinds is the consequence. Even fashion, which, under all other circumstances, reigns supreme, and is subject only to her own capricious will, has suffered severely. The orders to France have undergone a large reduction, and high price articles in the millinery and dressmaking line will not be so eagerly sought after. An unmistakable indication of the change which has taken place in this respect is to be found in the great demand for low rent houses—parties that paid two, three and four thousand dollars last year being satisfied with residences for a thousand. In fact, economy has now be-

come the order of the day, and until the arrival of better times the fickle goddess will be obliged to succumb.

The Great Scandal Case in Ireland—An Example We May Profit By.

The latitude which is allowed to young unmarried ladies in English society has been long and often commented upon by the French as countenancing impropriety, and by the more straightlaced of their number it is regarded as little less than a reproach. Custom is, however, everything; and because the French insure their girls in convents till their education is complete and they have reached a marriageable age, that is no reason why the whole British nation should do likewise. Nevertheless, there is a limit to the freedom of single women in England—a conventional barrier of which none can plead ignorance—and which ought not to be passed, and can seldom be passed with impunity. We have an instance in point in the Yelverton trial at Dublin, which has disclosed an amount of weakness on the part of the woman, and heartlessness and perfidy on the part of the man, which is almost unparalleled. It was perhaps to be expected that a young lady who, like Miss Longworth—the heroine in this case—had received her education in a French convent, and been consequently removed from most of the little vanities and temptations of life, should, on finding herself outside the convent walls, be more liable to errors of propriety than one schooled in the world. Not only would she have to contend against the natural tendency of the female mind to escape from the trammels of propriety, according to its conventional interpretation, but she would have to resist the double impetus arising from her former isolated mode of life and the restraints which it imposed. A lark is never so wild as after being released from a cage, and every one who has been deprived of his liberty for a time feels strongly disposed to make the most active use of it when restored. But unfortunately there is a growing tendency in England, and in this country also to violate propriety, as a thing fit only for old maids; and among no class is this more conspicuous than in what are called fast young ladies. We distinguish between propriety and prudery. The former ought imperatively to be observed, but the latter is as objectionable as a violation of the other. It was a violation of propriety for Miss Longworth, when returning to Boulogne by the Dover packet boat, to sit up all night on deck, sharing the same plaid with Major Yelverton, whose acquaintance she had just previously made on board. It by no means followed that she would afterwards contract a secret marriage with that individual; but she did so, and she has since repaid the bitter penalty, by his openly repudiating its legality and marrying another lady. A more villainous course of conduct was never practised by a man occupying an honorable position than the trial to which we have alluded has so far revealed to us. And yet this man, who is heir to the Avonmore peerage, has had the audacity to come forward and confess, under a rigid cross-examination, to all his baseness and shameless selfishness. We have nothing but contempt and disgust for such a